/161 cont./

192
292
293
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[Fig. 4.]Chief from Nelua, Nitendi; in full regalia, the hair bound with patterned bark-cloth. (From photo. by Beattie, Hobart, in the possession of the R.-J.-M.)

301 the New Hebrides. Also the tuft of strips of a leaf cutis, Fig. 4, No. 3, is very doubtful (1). On the other hand, a prickly,

[114]

1. [As far as I can figure out, the Santa Cruz collection made by Wilhelm Joest was received without original labels, and only on the

/161 cont./

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[114]

basis of other circumstances, such as Joest's journals and other well-defined collections, can it be determined what belongs to it. Dr. Speiser did not see the two ornamental tufts on Nitendi; his New Hebrides collection contains feather ornaments from western Malekula, which are in many respects related.]

[824] On the other hand, a prickly yellow-leafed shrub (mini) is popular as a hair ornament (2).

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Mat Making" (= Coombe, plate accompanying p. 183).]

[824] [825] Snail shells (cf. Fig. 2) and tufts of vegetable fiber (3) are often

3. Cf. Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 95, right.]

knotted into the hair.]

302 292 [Sometimes a wide piece of patterned or unpatterned bark cloth is wound around the hair, which usually forms a kind of cylindrical hat (Fig. 4) (4). For trips by sail there are also

4. [Dillon has already reported this custom on Nitendi (cf. Ethn., I, pp. 86 f.); the headpiece mentioned in the same work, p. 76, and illustrated in Edge-Partington and Heape, also belongs in the same category, even though it was supposed to consist of leaf material (cf. Dillon). See also F. de Tolna, Chez les Cannibales,

[113]

/161 cont./

302
292
[113]

p. 279, and, more recently, O'Ferrall, section "Nibi: a New School Village" (Tumotu, unpatterned). Such a headpiece from Vanikoro is illustrated in F. de Tolna, p. 271; for additional material cf. Ethn., I, p. 86.]

woven hairbands (5).]

5. [O'Ferrall, section "Mat Making."]

301 One seldom sees nose sticks of Tridacna. They are probably more frequent on the Reef Islands than on Nitendi (6). They

6. [On the other hand, the pertinent illustrations in O'Ferrall and Coombe, as well as the other photographs of Reef Islanders owned by the R.-J.-M. (most of them taken by Beattie), never show a nose stick. It seems to be worn chiefly by women at dances; cf. O'Ferrall, section "A Dancing Ground."]

[535]

are /162/ [in part pointed at the ends (1), in part blunt (2), and]

[113]

1. [R.-J.-M. 30563 (Speiser Coll.). Similar on Vanikoro; cf. Dumont d'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Atlas, Pl. 176, No. 5, and Pl. 178, No. 5.]

2. [Edge-Partington and Heape, Ethnographical Album of the Pacific Islands, I, 166, No. 9.]

[535] about eight millimeters thick and 13-15 centimeters long. The pierced nose-pendant of mother-of-pearl [mentioned in

/167 cont./
301 bracelet (7). Their clothing consists of a girdle of tapa, to the

291
[535]

7. [According to O'Ferrall, section "A Dancing Ground," they wear a nose peg of Tridacna for certain dances.]

front of which is fastened the modesty cloth of tapa, which is wrapped low around the hips. The headcloth of tapa is fastened with a tapa cord. There is a third piece of tapa which is worn like a shawl (8). The tapa for women's clothing is usually un-

8. [Cf. Speiser, Südsee, p. 296 and Ill. 96, upper left.]

patterned. It is said that on festive occasions, instead of the tapa, woven mats are worn, as in Ethn., I, p. 125, Fig. 54, Nos. 1-3 (9), which are probably erroneously designated as men's aprons (10).

9. [Incidentally, the R.-J.-M. has similar aprons without the bunches of fiber in the center.]

10. [They also occur on Vanikoro, besides unpatterned mats; cf. Lennier, Pl. I and V.]

According to the material I collected, some of those illustrated are too wide for men's mats (11). [Moreover, /168/ they are

[292]

11. [According to O'Ferrall, section "Mat Making," wide, woven mats, but without patterning, serve as aprons for wives or daughters of prominent men. The men's aprons are narrower, according to him.]